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ANSWER 16 OF 19 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS
    2001:748194 CAPLUS
AN
    135:285323
DN
TΙ
    Protein crystallization in microfluidic structures
    Weigl, Bernhard H.; Sygusch, Jurgen
IN
PA
    U.S. Pat. Appl. Publ., 16 pp.
SO
    CODEN: USXXCO
DT
    Patent
LA
    English
    ICM C30B001-00
IC
NCL 117206000
CC
    9-1 (Biochemical Methods)
    Section cross-reference(s): 75
FAN.CNT 2
                                       APPLICATION NO. DATE
    PATENT NO.
                 KIND DATE
    ______
                                         ______
    US 2001027745 A1 20011011
                                         US 2001-822595 20010330
PΙ
    US 6409832
                    B2 20020625
    US 2003075101 A1 20030424
                                         US 2002-163148
                                                         20020603
PRAI US 2000-193867P P
                         20000331
    US 2001-822595 A1 20010330
    Disclosed is a device for promoting protein crystal growth (PCG)
AB
    using microfluidic channels. A protein sample and a solvent
    soln. are combined within a microfluidic channel having laminar flow
    characteristics which forms diffusion zones, providing for a well defined
    crystn. Protein crystals can then be harvested from the device. The
    device is particularly suited for microgravity conditions.
ST
    protein crystn microfluid channel
ΙT
    Crystallization apparatus
        (device for protein crystn. in microfluidic structures)
TT
    Proteins, general, processes
    RL: PEP (Physical, engineering or chemical process); PROC (Process)
        (device for protein crystn. in microfluidic structures)
    ANSWER 17 OF 19 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS
L6
AN
    2001:748101 CAPLUS
DN
    135:269680
TI
    Protein crystallization in microfluidic structures
IN
    Weigl, Bernhard H.; Sygusch, Jurgen
PA
    Micronics, Inc., USA
SO
    PCT Int. Appl., 50 pp.
    CODEN: PIXXD2
DT
    Patent
LΑ
    English
IC
    ICM G01N
CC
    9-16 (Biochemical Methods)
    Section cross-reference(s): 75
FAN.CNT 2
                                       APPLICATION NO. DATE
    PATENT NO.
                   KIND DATE
    WO 2001075415 A2
                                         WO 2001-US10565 20010330
PΙ
                         20011011
    WO 2001075415
                    A3 20020228
        W: AU, CA, JP
        RW: AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL,
            PT, SE, TR
    AU 2001051218
                    A5
                          20011015
                                         AU 2001-51218
                                                         20010330
    EP 1285106
                         20030226
                                         EP 2001-924572 20010330
                    A2
           AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT,
            IE, FI, CY, TR
PRAI US 2000-193867P
                    P 20000331
    WO 2001-US10565
                    W
                        20010330
AB
    A device for promoting protein crystal growth (PCG) using
    microfluidic channels. A protein sample and a solvent soln. are
    combined within a microfluidic channel having laminar flow characteristics
    which forms diffusion zones, providing for a well defined crystn. Protein
    crystals can then be harvested from the device. The device is
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ST
     spatiotemporal protein crystal growth microfluidic
     silicon devices
IT
     Crystal growth apparatus
     Crystal nucleation
     Crystallization
     Electrostatic force
     Semiconductor device fabrication
        (spatiotemporal protein crystal growth studies using
        microfluidic silicon devices)
IT
     7440-21-3, Silicon, uses
     RL: DEV (Device component use); PEP (Physical, engineering or chemical
     process); PROC (Process); USES (Uses)
        (p-type and n-type; spatiotemporal protein crystal growth
        studies using microfluidic silicon devices)
IT
     9001-63-2, Lysozyme
     RL: PEP (Physical, engineering or chemical process); PRP (Properties);
     PROC (Process)
        (spatiotemporal protein crystal growth studies using
        microfluidic silicon devices)
RE.CNT
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particularly suited for microgravity conditions.
ST
     protein crystn microfluidic structure
ΙT
     Crystallization apparatus
        (Microfluidic structures; protein crystn. in microfluidic
        structures)
ΙT
     Pumps
        (air; protein crystn. in microfluidic structures)
IT
     Mixers (processing apparatus)
        (jet, vortex; protein crystn. in microfluidic structures)
ΙT
        (laminar; protein crystn. in microfluidic structures)
    Aggregates
IT
    Air
     Buffers
     Concentration (condition)
     Containers
     Crystal growth
       Crystallization
       Crystals
     Diffusion
     Filters
     Fluids
    Microgravity
    Mixers (processing apparatus)
     Samples
     Sensors
     Solutions
     Solvents
        (protein crystn. in microfluidic structures)
ΙT
     Plastics, uses
     RL: DEV (Device component use); USES (Uses)
        (protein crystn. in microfluidic structures)
TΤ
     Proteins, general, processes
     RL: PEP (Physical, engineering or chemical process); PROC (Process)
        (protein crystn. in microfluidic structures)
L6
    ANSWER 19 OF 19 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS
AN
     1999:30602 CAPLUS
DN
     130:278737
TI
     Spatiotemporal protein crystal growth studies using
    microfluidic silicon devices
ΑU
     Sanjoh, Akira; Tsukihara, Tomitake
CS
     Advanced Technology Research Laboratories, Sumitomo Metals, Amagasaki,
     660, Japan
SO
     Journal of Crystal Growth (1999), 196(2-4), 691-702
     CODEN: JCRGAE; ISSN: 0022-0248
PΒ
     Elsevier Science B.V.
DT
     Journal
LA
     English
CC
     9-1 (Biochemical Methods)
AΒ
     Fundamental investigations of protein crystn. using miniaturized
    microfluidic silicon devices were presented towards achieving
     spatiotemporal nucleation and subsequent post-nucleation growth. The
     developed microfluidic silicon device was typically composed of crystal
     growth cell, reservoir cell, and optionally of heater elements for
     supersatn. control. A specific fine pattern area in the growth cell which
    was fabricated on the silicon substrate with doped p- and n-type silicon
     layers, served as spatially selective nucleation site of dissolved protein
    mols. through electrostatic attractive force. In a model material, hen
     egg white lysozyme, a large no. of crystals were grown on the defined
    nucleation site evenly spaced from each other, whereas parasitic crystal
     growth positioned around the selective nucleation site, was suppressed by
     the effects of electrostatic repulsive force between the doped silicon
     surface and charged protein mols. A possible crystn. mechanism of
    describing the heterogeneous nucleation during the initial stage and
    during the growth of the crystal at the electrolyte-semiconductor silicon
     surface is proposed and discussed.
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ANSWER 5 OF 5 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS
L2
     2000:305127 CAPLUS
AN
DN
     133:147031
     A micromachined double lumen microdialysis probe connector with
TI
     incorporated sensor for on-line sampling
     Bohm, S.; Olthuis, W.; Bergveld, P.
ΑU
     MESA+ Research Institute, University of Twente, Enschede, 7500 AE, Neth.
CS
SO
     Sensors and Actuators, B: Chemical (2000), B63(3), 201-208
     CODEN: SABCEB; ISSN: 0925-4005
     Elsevier Science S.A.
PB
DT
     Journal
     English
LΑ
CC
     9-1 (Biochemical Methods)
     Section cross-reference(s): 6, 79
     In this paper, a micromachined double lumen microdialysis probe
AΒ
     connector for online, in-vivo sampling is presented. The connector forms
     an integral part of a double lumen type microdialysis probe and
     quides the flow of sample fluid ('dialyzate') directly into a flow cell
     with space for integrated sensors. Basically, the connector is a sandwich
     construction of two, multistep KOH etched silicon wafers which, after
     bonding allows the easy insertion of two concentric fused silica
     capillaries, required to construct the probe. For the exptl. evaluation
     of the performance, in this work, a chloride selective sensor was
     integrated in the flow cell of the connector to continuously measure the
     chloride concn. in the dialyzate flow. It will be shown that by adopting
     micromachining techniques, the induced lag time of the measurement can
     easily be decreased by a factor of more than 5, as compared to a
     conventional probe connected to a flow-through sensor. Another benefit of
     the proposed direct coupling of double lumen microdialysis
     probes and microfluidic structures in silicon, is the fact that
     all crit. fluidic connections, esp. the probe/sensor connection, are kept
     inside, making the microanal. system more rigid.
ST
    microdialysis double lumen probe sampling sensor chloride;
     dialysis double lumen probe sampling sensor micromachining
     chloride
TΤ
     Dialysis
        (microdialysis; micromachined double lumen microdialysis
        probe connector with incorporated sensor for online sampling)
IT
    Micromachining
     Sampling
     Sensors
        (micromachined double lumen microdialysis probe connector
        with incorporated sensor for online sampling)
ΙT
     Sampling apparatus
        (probes; micromachined double lumen microdialysis probe
        connector with incorporated sensor for online sampling)
ΙT
     16887-00-6, Chloride, analysis
     RL: ANT (Analyte); ANST (Analytical study)
        (micromachined double lumen microdialysis probe connector
        with incorporated sensor for online sampling)
RE.CNT
              THERE ARE 29 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD
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